

# Western Carolinian.

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By PHILIP WHITE.

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At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper, for the year, has been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:  
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Afterward, it will be inserted at 25 cents the square for the first week, and 15 cents each week thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As the time for holding the Presidential election is rapidly approaching, the annexed statement of the number of Electors in the several states, together with the mode of choosing them, will be found not uninteresting to many of our readers. We recommend them to preserve it for future reference.

"The tenth Presidential term expiring with the 20th Congress on the third of March ensuing, a choice of Electors, of President and Vice-President, must be made in the present year. The law of Congress (of 1802) provides, that the Choice of Electors of President, must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December—the Constitution requires of the electors to meet in their respective States on said third Wednesday of December, to vote by ballot separately for a President and Vice-President of the United States, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. This year the first Wednesday of December falls on the third day of the month, consequently the choice of electors must be made on or after the 31st of October, and before the first Wednesday of December.

"According to the laws now in force, (and at present there is no probability of their becoming changed) the ensuing choice of the Electors will be made in the several states of the Union, in the following manner:

<i>By General Ticket (18 States.)</i>			
N. Hampshire,	8 votes	North-Carolina,	15 do
Massachusetts,	15 do	Georgia,	9 do
Rhode-Island,	4 do	Ohio,	16 do
Connecticut,	8 do	Indiana,	5 do
Vermont,	7 do	Mississippi,	3 do
New Jersey,	8 do	Illinois,	3 do
Pennsylvania,	28 do	Alabama,	5 do
Virginia,	24 do	Missouri,	3 do
Louisiana,	5 do	Kentucky,	14 do

<i>By the Legislature, (2 States.)</i>			
Delaware,	3 do	S. Carolina,	11 do
<i>In Districts, (4 States.)</i>			
Maine,	9 do	Maryland,	11 do
New-York,	36 do	Tennessee,	11 do

Total votes, . . . . . 261  
Of these, 131 are necessary to constitute a choice by the Electoral Colleges."

## FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

William H. Crawford.—We cannot refrain from the expression of the high satisfaction which we feel, that this great leader of the party, which we are proud to say we belonged to previous to the last election of President, has not, in the present contest, separated himself from the great body of his friends; but is with them, heart and soul, in the cause of Jackson and the People. Mr. Crawford, in a letter to a friend, dated 6th March, 1828, says:

"You do me justice in supposing I am with you in the struggle now making in relation to the Presidential Election. Though I am informed, by letters from Washington, that I have written a letter to Mr. Clay, approving of Mr. Adams' administration; but I am confident his name is mentioned but once in the letter, and then, only to say that he is destined to undergo the fate that befel his father. Yet, I am informed, that Mr. Storrs represents that I approved of Mr. Adams' administration, in preference to that which is to succeed it."

Alfred Moore, esq. has been appointed to deliver the oration, on behalf of the Philanthropic Society, on the day preceding the commencement, at Chapel Hill.

Clean castors and a clean table cloth, are essential ingredients to domestic happiness.

Shell out!—Artemus Shell has broken jail in Alabama.

Mr. Adams, for the last twenty years, has received about forty dollars a day from the public purse. Is not that sufficient for him?

## GUILFORD COUNTY.

On Monday of the last Court in Greensborough, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Guilford county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was held in the court-house; J. A. Mebane, in the chair, and W. R. D. Lindsay, secretary: the following resolutions were then proposed, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this meeting consider the re-election of John Q. Adams, as contrary to the interest and prosperity of this section of country, and we will use every fair and honorable means to defeat his re-election.

2. Be it further resolved, that we have the utmost confidence in the patriotism and integrity of General A. Jackson, and do cordially recommend him to our fellow citizens from his long tried service as a suitable person for our next chief magistrate.

Be it further resolved that this meeting reposing confidence in the ability and talents of John C. Calhoun, would solicit his re-election as Vice President.

Be it further resolved, that this meeting appoint a committee of five persons, whose duty it shall be to meet or correspond with delegates from the different counties composing this electoral district, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person for an elector.

Resolved, That this meeting having full confidence in John M. Morehead, recommend him as an elector.

On motion, C. Moring, Col. Wm. T. Shields, Robert Moberwell, John M. Dick, esq and William R. D. Lindsay, shall compose the committee of five who shall select a suitable committee of vigilance and correspondence.

J. A. MEBANE, Chairman.  
W. R. D. LINDSAY, Sec.

## FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

Manufactures.—We noticed some time ago, a very elegant Hat, made by T. M. Young, Broadway, City of New York and sent as a present to Gen. Jackson. Indeed it may be said with perfect truth, that no country on earth can manufacture this article equal to ours. Mr. Young transmitted the hat to Gen. Jackson, with the following note:

"Permit a native citizen of the state of New York to tender for your acceptance, a Hat of domestic manufacture, presented as a testimony of the high consideration, which I am deeply sensible is due from this nation to your exalted patriotism and talents. I have the honor to be, T. W. M. YOUNG."

The Gen. received the hat and wore it on his late visit to New Orleans. In his reply to Mr. Young's note, he says:

"Accept my sincere thanks for this token of your regard, exhibiting, as it does, a state of improvement in this branch of domestic manufacture, highly creditable to your skill and honorable to the country. I am now wearing it, and feel proud of it as a practical proof of the advancement of American art."

"I am also deeply indebted to you for the flattering estimate which you have been pleased to make of my public services. I beg you, in return, to be assured of my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. ANDREW JACKSON."

## FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

Tribute to the Memory of Gov. Clinton.

By particular request, we have obtained for publication a copy of the subjoined letter of condolence from Gen. Lafayette, addressed to Charles A. Clinton, Esq. of this city. Its contents will be found peculiarly interesting to our readers, as expressing in unadorned language the lamentation and eulogy of one illustrious man upon the death of another. The warm, the generous, and sympathetic feelings of Lafayette, breathe in every line; and the tribute of respect to the memory of his friend is not less creditable to the writer than to the statesman whose loss he deploras. It is worthy of remark, that the seal of the letter bears the impress of a miniature likeness of Washington, thus associating in idea three of the greatest benefactors of our country.

PARIS, MARCH 30th, 1828.

My dear Sir: Your particular and friendly attentions to me, make you a natural organ of the melancholy and affectionate feeling, which I wish to be conveyed to the family of your lamented Father. I regret the mournful and unexpected event, as an immense loss to the public, and a great personal cause of grief to me. Bound as I was, to the memory of my two beloved Revolutionary companions, your grand father and grand uncle, I had found a peculiar gratification in

the eminent talents and services of their son and nephew, and in his kind and liberal correspondence, until personal and grateful acquaintance had impressed me with all the feelings of a more intimate friendship. I beg you to be to your afflicted family the interpreter of my deep sympathies, and to believe me forever,

Your most sincere friend,  
LAFAYETTE.

COL. CLINTON.  
P. S. My son and Le Vasseur beg to be mournfully remembered.

Stammering..... It appears that the system of Mrs. Leigh has been introduced with great success and profit to her agents, in Europe. Mr. Malbouche, entrusted with the secret, cured a great number of persons in the Netherlands, where a commission was appointed by the King to examine into its validity. The secret was afterwards bought by the government, and a distinguished physician appointed to cure paupers. The French Academy appointed a commission to examine the merits of this discovery, by whom a report has been made. In England, Mr. L. H. Clark, Mrs. Leigh's agent, is making a fortune rapidly by the successful treatment of stammerers.

Cure for Stammering.—Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation—by a perseverance, for three or four months, in the simple remedy of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds, 'I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy.'

## A Real EVERY DAY Philadelphia Dialogue.

A. (Advancing) "How d'ye do, Brooks?"  
B. "Very well, thank'ee, how do you do?"  
A. "Very well, thank'ee; is Mrs. Brooks well?"  
B. "Very well, I'm much obliged t'ye. Mrs. Adams and the children are well I hope?"  
A. "Quite well, thank'ee." (A pause.)  
B. "Rather pleasant weather to day?"  
A. "Yes, but it was cold in the morning."  
B. "Yes, but we must expect that at this time o' year."

(Another pause.....neckcloth twisted, and switch twirled.)  
A. "Seen Smith lately?"  
B. "No—I can't say I have—but I have seen Tompson."

A. "Indeed—how is he?"  
B. "Very well, thank'ee."  
A. "I'm glad of it. Well, good morning."  
B. "Good morning."

Here it is always observed that the speakers, having taken leave, walk faster than usual for some hundred yards.  
[We reckon we have heard dialogues "very like" the above, not a thousand miles from Salisbury,—repeated, we don't know how many times, between the same persons, on the same day.] Ed. Carolinian.

Great Mechanical Curiosity.—There is exhibiting in Albany, New York, one of the greatest curiosities in mechanism we have ever seen. It is a musical time piece, on the top of which is the representation of a garden, with three apparently running water falls; and on a small pedestal is perched a small mechanical bird, which "discourses most eloquent music," at the different hour quarters: Its wings, head and bill at the same time have the motion of life. The Albany Gazette recommends it to the notice of the citizens; and remarks, that the lovers of music will be charmed with the notes of the bird, and the mechanist admire the wonderful ingenuity of the artist. It is not stated who the ingenious inventor of this time-piece is.

Good wages. Joan Quincy Adams received for his service and expenses, from the 29th of April, 1813, to the 27th February, 1815, a trifle over twenty-two months, SIXTY EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DOLLARS, and of this sum, about forty thousand dollars were received for one year's services: all of which appears in the public report made to Congress, April 30, 1822. And be it remembered, that while Mr. Adams was thus surfeiting himself on Treasury pay, he wrote a letter to Mr. Harris, of St. Petersburg, complaining that our government was "weak and penurious."

Pathetic.....One of the "coffin handbills" was shown to an old lady in Ohio. She lifted up both her hands, and exclaimed with great pathos, "Dear me, how monstrous melancholy!"

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his T. F. E. N. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.  
He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR. Statesville, Pedell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

## MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.  
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the tables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
EZRA ALLEMONG.  
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827 82

## Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Hartons & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Store & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.  
JAMES PATTON, Jr.  
Smith's Wharf.  
Philadelphia, March, 1828 3nd24

## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Statesville, on the 17th of April last, a Bay Mare, seven or eight years old, walks fast; no other peculiarity about her recollected. She was raised in Virginia, and may probably try to get back there. A reasonable reward will be paid to any one who will return said beast to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found. Information by mail, may be directed to  
318 P. CALDWELL.  
May 20th, 1828 Statesville, N. C.

## Ran Away

FROM the subscriber in Lancaster District, S. C. on the 12th of May, a Negro man, about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather spare made, thin visage, tolerably dark complexioned, a dim scar on one of his cheeks, apparently an old burn. He was raised by Mr. Marrs, of Rockingham county, N. C.; and was next owned by Mr. Wm. Conner, on Troublesome creek, in the same county. Wore away a roundabout coat, cotton and wool, a big coat of negro cloth, and had considerable other clothing with him. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will take up said negro, and confine in jail, and give information to the subscriber, directed to Lancasterville, S. C. Said negro's name is Jim. FRANCIS INGRAM.  
June 2d, 1828. 3119

## WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.  
Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 69

## To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,  
of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.  
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, Swain's EXQUISITE Panacea, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.  
May 8th, 1828. 1326

## Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Amy, who says she belongs to a man, by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff  
May 12, 1828. [15] of Mecklenburg county.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with a good assortment of  
Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.  
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.  
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 16

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR Sale, Wholesale & Retail, SPUN COTTON, No. 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to [14] Salisbury, May 5, 1828. J. MURPHY, Agent.

## Pocket Book Found.

FOUND, on Saturday, the 24th ult. between the bridge over the South Yadkin and John Ford's, an old red morocco Pocket Book, containing some money, and papers of considerable value. Further information may be had on application to the printer of this paper, or the pocket book obtained by the owner, on proving it, and applying to  
FREDERICK FORD,  
Near the New Bridge.  
May 27th, 1828. 17

## Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an Instructor, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.  
Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.  
From the qualifications and experience of the Instructor, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
By order of the Trustees.  
S. F. PATTERSON, Secretary.  
Wilkesboro' N. C. May 12th, 1828. 3118

## Land for Sale.

I offer for sale, a small Tract of Land, whereon I now live, containing 1364 acres, by survey, lying 64 miles west of Salisbury, in Rowan county, with about 35 or 40 acres cleared, and under good repair and high cultivation. It is deemed useless to give a more particular description, as it is believed those who may be disposed to purchase, would wish to view the land.  
DAVID STEWART.  
May 22d, 1828. 3119

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
CHARLES PHELPS, Tailor.  
Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 17

## SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.  
Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 69

## BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

## Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. A. N. Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M KENZIE.  
Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 121



## FOREIGN.

### LIFE FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival from Liverpool, at New-York, London dates to the 25th April have been received. The N. Y. Enquirer says: "We think the great question is now settled beyond any further doubt or speculation. Russia has declared war against the Ottoman Porte—the army will cross the Pruth, and England, France, Austria and Prussia are prepared to declare themselves NEUTRAL in the war between the two Powers."

The great stumbling-block is at length removed. Our correspondent "who knows," writes: "The continental powers have received assurances of the most positive nature from the Russian cabinet, that no attempt will be made to dismember or occupy Turkey. The Emperor is determined to have the treaty of Akermann immediately confirmed by the occupation of the Provinces and by a signal chastisement of the Turkish army with the view of obtaining "indemnity for the past and security for the future," without which no reliance on the faith of Turkey can in future be had. After adjusting the points in dispute, and with the European powers settling, definitely, the independence of Greece, Russia is to withdraw her armies and evacuate the Turkish territory. Under such assurances it has been deemed politic for the Allies to declare themselves neutral in the coming contest, which, there is reason to believe, will soon be brought to a conclusion."

The Morning Herald, of the 24th April, acknowledges the receipt of the Lisbon Gazette, to the 12th, their contents however are said to be meagre. Don Miguel is represented as being popular among the lower classes, and it is said to be his intention to proclaim himself absolute King.

Lord Eldon and many peers had entered a protest against the repeal of the Corporation and test acts.

The Catholics and the Protestants of Dublin presented an address to the Marquis of Anglesea. It was all honey. The Marquis sent a reply. It was all candy.

Portugal.—The British troops have arrived upon their native shores from Portugal; and the fleet and the marines only are left to extend protection or refuge, should the necessity require, to the British residents. All the intelligence that has yet arrived is of the gloomiest description. The apprehensions to which Don Miguel is a constant prey, remind us of the precautions which despots have been in the habit of practising, with respect to their dress, diet and sleep. Some have worn armour under their clothes; others have changed their bedrooms nightly; others have refused to take any food that had not been previously tasted. Don Miguel's dinners are all ways dressed by his nurse's negress. Persons whom he can rely upon are stationed at the doors of his bed-chamber. Certain precautions are adopted preparatory to his being approached by strangers. Ambition must have charms indeed, to induce a man to submit to such sacrifices. Yet dreaded as Don Miguel is on all sides, it is not from any decision or energy of character, but from the universal belief that he will not shrink from any act. Timid by nature, it is not to be wondered at that he is vindictive.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 14th of March, and subsequently several tremendous shocks have been felt, and great quantities of stones and ashes have been discharged accompanied by flames. After a variety of explosions, a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes arose from it and presented to the city of Naples the appearance of a Pine tree of gigantic dimensions. The rays of the sun reflecting against it presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen.—Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one among the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the side of the crater, and rolled down the mountain.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, a staunch Adams paper, speaks of his colleague, Alderman Binns, the celebrated "getter up of the small linen" affair of the militia men, in the following unequivocal manner:

In our opinion, "nothing would so promptly and powerfully re-unite and re-invigorate the friends of the administration, as the prompt" abandonment of, and opposition to its cause by such editorial libellers as John Binns."

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, has accepted from Congress the franking privilege, "as an honorable approbation of the part which he took in the Revolution."

## THE NOSE AFFAIR.

The following is the substance of the report made by Mr. McDuffie from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affair between Col. Jarvis and young John Adams:

The select committee, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States relative to the assault committed on his private secretary, made a report to the house of representatives on the 16th ult.

It was proved, to the satisfaction of the committee, "that Mrs. Jarvis, was very near to Mr. Adams when he made use of the offensive language, and that she as well as other persons of the party who accompanied Mr. Jarvis, heard it with some distinctness. It also appears, that the ladies who accompanied Mr. Jarvis interpreted the language of Mr. Adams as an insult offered to the whole party, and it seems that Mr. Jarvis acted, throughout the whole of the transaction, under the same impression."

It was also stated to the committee by Mr. Adams and Mr. Stetson, "that Mr. Adams did not use the offensive language relative to Mr. Jarvis, with a view of injuring the feelings of the ladies who accompanied him, nor, indeed, with a knowledge that it was overheard by them."

The committee then proceeded, "Upon a view of all the circumstances the committee are of the opinion that the assault was committed by Mr. Jarvis upon the private secretary of the president whatever may have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this house, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, to guaranty to the person selected by the president as the organ of his official communication to congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the president and the legislative department should not be liable to interruption. The proceedings of congress could not be more effectually arrested by preventing the members of either house from going to the hall of their deliberations, than they might be by preventing the president from making official communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country."

The committee farther state, that, "in the case under consideration, the private secretary, after having delivered a message from the president, was in the act of retiring, and almost within the very verge of this hall, when the assault was committed upon him. The house was in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the hall in which it was deliberating, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others, who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the house."

The committee, however, come to the conclusion, that though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the house, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. And as the committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the house, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favorable presumption, as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question."

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assault committed by Russell Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the private secretary of the president, in the rotunda of the capitol immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a message from the president to the house of representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this house.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

The minority of the committee, as our readers have already been informed, likewise made a report, by Mr. P. P. Barbour: they accord with the majority, as to the facts of the case, but deny the power of Congress to punish the offender, and go into a long and able argument to sustain their opinion:

they conclude with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not competent to the house of representatives to punish Russell Jarvis for the assault upon the private secretary of the president, as for a contempt to the house.

Both of these reports were ordered to lie upon the table.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Jackson to Wm. Paulding, Esq. the Mayor of New York, dated at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, 1st Feb. last. It is in acknowledgement of a gold medal commemorative of the completion of the Grand Erie Canal, presented to the General by the Corporation of N. York:

Sir: I received from the hands of the Delegation of the republican citizens of New-York, the gold medal commemorative of the completion of the grand Erie Canal, which the honorable body over which you preside, had been pleased to direct to be presented to me on the late anniversary of the 8th of January, at New-Orleans. For the flattering proof of the regard of the Common Council, I beg you, Sir, to tender to it my unfeigned thanks. An emblem of the greatest moral and physical triumph of the age, respectfully offered to the brave men who aided in the defence of New-Orleans, could not but inspire them with gratitude.

Permit me to assure the Common Council, that this testimonial will ever be prized as characteristic of their liberality and indulgence, and as a rich requital for our trials and sufferings. With the assurance of my admiration of the great work which is thus signalized by art, and will render immortal the councils which directed it, I offer you my sincere prayers for the health and prosperity of the community which you represent, and subscribe myself, with every sentiment of respect, your very obedient and humble servant. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to one of the editors of the N. Y. Statesman.

"I regretted to hear of the sudden death of Governor Clinton, who has left a higher reputation in Europe than any other of our great men since Washington and Franklin. Fulton and Clinton have done more for the United States than any other two individuals, and statues should be every where erected to their memories.—Why has not the state of New York undertaken the education of the children of its greatest benefactor? The neglect to do so will be a stain on her character, and indeed on that of the country generally."

Editorial Promotion.—The Bostonians seem to hold their Editors in deserved favor. Mr. Hale, editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is a member of the Senate of that State; Mr. Russell, editor of the Centinel, Mr. David L. Childs of the Journal, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, of the Courier, and Mr. Edmund Wright, jr. of the Patriot, were, on Thursday last elected members of the House of Representatives.

Clay's Speech.—The friends of Henry Clay, have received his late disgraceful speech with coldness, and regret; and the neutrals have read it with contempt. The Statesman, a paper, rather leaning towards Mr. Adams, says:

"For ourselves, we are free to confess, that the Secretary of State, the first officer of the Cabinet, and one of the highest under the American government, appears to us out of place, and compromises not only his own dignity, but that of the country, whenever he is found at public meetings, delivering speeches which are designed to produce a popular effect."

The murderer and violator of Miss George, in Lancaster county, Virg. a statement of which we gave a few weeks since, has been discovered in a negro boy, 18 years of age. He has been condemned to be hanged, and to remain on the gallows 48 hours, as a terror to other profligate blacks.

RALEIGH, MAY 29.

The Board of Internal Improvement met in this city on Monday last and adjourned on Tuesday. Present, Gov. Iredell, President ex officio, Gen. James J. McKay, Col. Cadwallader Jones and Andrew Joyner, Esq. We understand that nothing important came before the Board. They left this place yesterday for Fayetteville, and will thence proceed to examine the works on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Star.

Sky high!—A man calling himself Skye, was lately imprisoned for habitual intoxication.

## Salisbury:

JUNE 10, 1828.

### NATIONAL NOMINATION.

While Rome's protecting powers we prove,  
Her faith adore, her virtues love;  
Still as our strains to heaven aspire,  
Let Rome and Jackson wake the lyre:  
To these our grateful altars blaze,  
And our long prayers pour immortal praise.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Duelling.—On the last day of the session of Congress, Mr. Long laid on the table a resolution proposing to alter the Constitution of the United States, so as to make duelling unlawful.

The Post Master General, Mr. McLEAN, the present Post Master General, was appointed to that office by Mr. Monroe; and such is the reputation which he has gained for himself as a public officer of great ability, industry and integrity, that he has extorted the praise of all parties. Under all former administrations, the Post Office Department was a burden to the public treasury; but under Mr. McLean, it has become a source of considerable revenue: and, with the same judicious management, will, in a few years, place a large annual surplus at the disposition of Government. During the last year, the receipts into the Department exceeded the expenditures therefrom, more than one hundred thousand dollars: while under the former Post Masters General, the expenditures exceeded the receipts, from 40 to 60 thousand dollars per annum! Yet this able and indefatigable officer, who has brought order out of chaos,—reduced the mighty mass of post office rubbish to a beautiful and plain system, and saved hundreds of thousands of money to the nation,—while other public officers are wastefully expending the People's money, as fast as he saves it,—this faithful servant of the people is to be ousted from office, (if the administration have nerve enough to do it) for no other reason than that he favors the claims of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. Binns, the hired minion, the supple tool of the administration, has denounced Mr. McLean and called for his removal: and from the Departments at Washington, there is little doubt but what he has done this "by authority." And now that this bloodhound has been set upon the track of that excellent officer, we presume every kennel of the Administration will be thrown open, and Mr. McLean "hunted down." If talents and services like his, are no shield against the proscription of those into whose hands the reins of government were treacherously thrown, against the clearly manifested wishes of the nation, then indeed may the people hail that day, which we hope and believe is not far distant, when they shall be delivered from the misrule of those who so wantonly abuse the ill gotten power they hold,—and when they shall behold the elevation to the Chief Magistracy, of that man in whom the hopes of the nation are centered.

Mr. McLean has published a Card, in reply to the charges alleged against him; in the course of which, he says:

As to the charge of prostituting the patronage of his office, the post Master General on the broadest grounds defies the world. All the other branches of the Government united, do not control a patronage so extensively distributed, or so complicated in its details. Its results are seen in every neighborhood of the Union, and he boldly defies any one to name a single act which has not been done with an exclusive view to the public interest. He may have been mistaken in the act but not in the motive. If there is any one act for which he entertains a deeper detestation than all others, it is the prostitution of a trust held for the public benefit, to selfish and unworthy purposes. There is no object sufficiently elevated to present a temptation to him on this score. He will prostitute his trust neither for nor against any administration. And he takes this occasion to remark, that he has conversed with the President (for whom, since his

acquaintance, he has never ceased to feel the greatest respect) on the subject of patronage, and was happy to find that the view here presented was approved.

In regard to the negligent manner in which the duties of the Post Master General have been performed, so broadly charged, he has only to remark, that it has not been in his power to do more service than he has performed. His nights as well as days have been devoted to his duties. Many have doubtless done more, from their superior ability to serve the public, but no one who has not been freed from the exhausted calls of nature, has devoted more hours to the public than he has done. He appeals to the people as his witnesses, and to the extended operations of his Department. In less than five years its revenue has been increased near half a million of dollars per annum; its facilities are only limited by the wants of the country. The whole mail establishment of the Union, under his administration, has been augmented one third.

If these results will not excuse him from the charge of inattention to his duties, they will be viewed, at least, in mitigation. He is ready to answer the public for the minutest transaction of his Department. Although there are more than seven thousand collectors of the revenue of the Department, or a strict examination there will be found to be as little loss in the collection of its revenue, as has ever been sustained by the government in collecting the same amount."

Such is the political profligacy of John Binns, the common libeller of all that is great and good, that the respectable and candid politicians of his own party, are beginning not only to abandon, but to denounce him: the Albany Gazette, a respectable Administration paper, defends the Post-Master General against the slanders of Binns; and applies the following lines, applicable to the *Slenderer*, to the latter:

Ratsbane! thou'rt honey in the gale  
That fans his ripting soul!  
Daggers! your crumbling efforts fail  
Where his black breathings roll!

Pennsylvania.....Disappointed in their calculations elsewhere, the partisans of the administration are making a dead-set at the great and patriotic state of Pennsylvania. But they will miss their mark: the honest German population of that state are steadfast in their attachment to their country's benefactor, the Hero of Orleans: they are as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, to the arts of intrigue which the administration have "brought to bear upon them." In Bucks county, where the Adamsites have claimed a majority, the vote has recently been taken in twelve companies; which resulted in giving Jackson 539, and Adams 19!! The alked-of re-action advances at a slow pace.

## CONGRESS.

In pursuance of a joint resolution, both houses adjourned on Monday, the 26th ult. after a session of six months! One hundred and sixty-nine acts, and six resolutions, were passed during this session; and a greater mass of business left unfinished, than at any former session since the adoption of the Constitution; although the number and importance of the laws passed, will not suffer on comparison with those of any other session. The friends of Jackson having a majority in Congress, the partisans of the administration have been untiring in their efforts to retard the business of the nation, by frothy declamation and profitless discussion, with the view of throwing the blame on the majority. But they have been foiled in their unworthy endeavors to throw obstacles in the way of the transaction of the public business: and the people know whom to mark down as unfaithful public servants.

In the house of representatives, on Saturday, the 24th, Mr. Wright, of New-York, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Speaker Stevenson; but to the surprise of all, Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, Mr. Clay's bosom friend, (the latter being in the house at the time) opposed its adoption. A confused and disorderly debate ensued, which was closed by a motion to lay Mr. Wright's resolution on the table: this was decided in the negative; yeas 52, nays 100: those who voted to lay the resolution on the table, (and of course not to thank the Speaker) were Messrs. Samuel Anderson, Armstrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Noyes Barber, Barnard, Barney, Bartlett, Bartley, Isaac C. Bates, Beecher, Blake, Buckner, Burges, James Clark, Creighton, John Davenport, Dorsey, Gorham, Hodges, Ingersoll, Johns, Lawrence, Long, (of North Carolina) Lyon, Markell, Martindale, Marvin, Merwin, Newton, O'Brien, Pierson, Plant, Reed, Sergeant, Sloane, Storrs, Swann, Hedge Thompson, Tracy, Ebenezer Tucker, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Williams, (of North Carolina)



Wingate, Woods, Woodcock, John C. Wright. The resolution was then passed, yeas 111, nays 90. Those who voted against the resolution, are Messrs. Armstrong, Bartley, Beecher, Burgess, James Clark, Creighton, Culpeper, John Davenport, Dorsey, Johns, Lawrence, Markell, Martindale, Pearce, Pierson, Reed, Sergeant, Sloane, H. Thompson, E. Tucker, Vance, Varum, Vinton, Wales, Whittlesey, Williams, Woodcock, John C. Wright—28.

It will be seen that many of the administration members, fearful of offending Mr. Clay, and unwilling to vote against the resolution, left the House. Of this class who voted to lay the resolution on the table, and left the House rather than vote against it, are Messrs. Samuel Anderson, Bailey, Baldwin, Barnard, Bates, Buckner, Corham, Hodges, Long, Marvin, Newton O'Brien, Storrs, Swann, Tracy, Wingate, and John Woods.

Well might Mr. Stevenson, say that he felt both gratified and flattered at the manner and circumstances under which the vote of thanks was given. It will be seen that of the friends of the administration, who voted in favor of the resolution, are, Messrs. Noyes Barber, Barney, Bartlett, Blake, Brown, Buck, Condict, Gurley, Healy, Ingersoll, Little, McIntire, McLean, Merwin, Plant, O. H. Smith, Swift, Washington, Whipple.

Whilst those who voted against it, are, Messrs. Armstrong, Bartley, Beecher, Burgess, James Clark, Creighton, Culpeper, John Davenport, Dorsey, Johns, Lawrence, Martindale, Pearce, Sergeant, Sloane, Vance, Vinton, Wales, Whittlesey, Williams, Woodcock, and John C. Wright.

All who are conversant with the history of these men, (says the U. S. Telegraph) are at no loss for the motive influencing their vote—a private grief—or party malice—characteristic of the man who would desolate the republic with "war, famine, pestilence, or any other scourge" to retain himself in office.

**Destructive Fire.**—A very destructive fire broke out in Bayard street, city of New-York, on the 26th ult.; and before it was got under, the costly and splendid Bowery Theatre, with 12 or 15 other buildings, were burnt down:—\$60,000 was insured on the Theatre, but that did not cover the whole of the loss; there was little or nothing insured on the other buildings. A negro has confessed that he was hired to set fire to the house in which the conflagration first appeared.

**Columbus.**—The sale of lots in the new town of Columbus, at the Falls of Chattahoochee, Georgia, is advertised to take place on the tenth day of July next. One fifth of the purchase money to be in cash, the balance in four equal annual instalments.

**Major General.**—In the Senate of U. S., the bill which had passed the other house, to abolish the office of Maj. Gen. in the U. S. Army, has been rejected; and the nomination of Gen. Alexander Macomb, confirmed, 11 senators voting in the negative.

The nominations of James Barbour, as Minister to England; Gen. Harrison, as Minister to Colombia, Gen. Peter B. Porter, as Secretary of War, Beaufort T. Watts, as Secretary of Legation to Russia; and of E. T. Tayloe, as Secretary of Legation to Colombia, are confirmed.

**Snelson,** the bank robber, was arraigned for trial at Petersburg on the 21st ult.; was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to hard labor three years in the penitentiary.

**Orange County.**—The following persons are announced as candidates to represent Orange county in the next General Assembly: Dr. Montgomery, in the senate; John Boon, John Stockard, Thomas Taylor, and Hugh D. Waddell, commons; Frederick Nash, and Richard S. Clinton, for the Town of Hillsborough.

**James Cooley,** Esq. U. S. Charge de Affaires to Peru, died at Lima, on the 24th February last.

The weather has been unusually warm for a number of days past, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 90 degrees; and as there have been seasonable rains, it has been fine "growing weather." The farmers have commenced making their hay: the grass is remarkably luxuriant. The standing wheat is beginning to present a golden aspect, and will be ready for the sickle in two or three weeks: the crop is, in general, very good. Rye is remarkably good; and we have observed that there was more sown the last season than usual. Oats are very good; and corn, perhaps, never looked better. The agriculturist has, consequently, abundant cause to be grateful to "the giver of every good and perfect gift," for the fruitfulness of the earth this season. Every thing is

plenty but fruit: there are a few, very few, apples; but no peaches, and but very little other fruit of any description. But we shall have the substantial of life, without stint.

**Cyrus B. Robinson,** who was convicted of larceny, at the late term of the superior court in this place, and whipped, has again been apprehended, and confined in Concord jail, under a charge of breaking open a store in Montgomery county, and stealing sundry articles of goods therefrom. The case of this young man is a peculiar one: He is apparently non-compos; but when at liberty, will steal every thing that comes in his way: there is much difficulty in disposing of his case: feelings of commiseration would prompt a jury to be lenient towards him; while justice and the public safety would dictate a rigorous execution of the laws.

We have been advised of yet another bloody affair in Lincoln county: On Saturday, the 31st ult. a warrant was issued against Moses Bumgarner for assault and battery, on which he was apprehended by a constable named Henry Tarr: On their way to jail, Bumgarner contrived to cut his hands loose, and get a knife, with which he stabbed Tarr in five or six places, so severely, that the physicians pronounced his wounds mortal. Bumgarner was secured; and will receive his trial at the next superior court, if he does not escape in the mean time.

**Huntsville, N. C. June 2, 1828.**  
**Maj. White:** As an instance of the pro-civility of vegetation this season, I will take the liberty of mentioning, that I saw, on the 28th day of May, in the garden of *El Houl*, in Lincoln county, large and luxuriant corn in full TASSLE. Should you not have seen or heard of any thing of the kind to excel this, you are at liberty to name it in the Western Carolinian.

[We have neither seen nor heard of any corn being in tassel, as early as the 28th ult.] En.

A friend communicates to us the result of a vote taken in Capt. Walker's company, on Waxaw creek, Mecklenburg county, on the 5th of April: For Jackson . . . . . 90 For Adams . . . . . 60!

A correspondent informs us, that at a late muster of Capt. Bell's company, near Dillonville, in the lower edge of Mecklenburg county, the sense of the company present was taken on the subject of the Presidency: the result of which was: For Jackson . . . . . 101 For Adams . . . . . 1

**CANDIDATES.**  
Through many and urgent solicitations, by a number of the citizens of Rowan, Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick has at length consented to let his name appear before the public, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce **Dr. John Scott,** as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate of the next Legislature of this state.

"Omega," "Decius," and other communications, shall be attended to as soon as we can spare room. "C." is rec'd.

**Cotton.**—We are pleased (says the Fayetteville Journal of 28th inst.) to notice the advance in the price of Cotton, which has been progressive for the last fortnight. It readily commands 10 dollars and 5 cents to-day.

**Married.**  
On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Reek, Mr. Solomon Dellinger, of Lincoln county, to Miss Catharine Rundleman, of Rowan.

In Fayetteville, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, Edward J. Hale, Esq. editor of the Carolina Observer, to Miss Sarah J. Walker, daughter of Charlton Walker, Esq. of Wilmington.

On the 2d ult. by Wm. Knox, Esq. Mr. Robert Hannah to Miss Esther Cathey, all of Iredell county. On the same day, by John Turbivill, Esq. Mr. Buckner Howell to Miss Rhody Westmoreland, all of Lincoln county. Also, on the 16th, by John Sloan, Esq. Mr. Thomas Godsey to Miss E. M. Finch, of Iredell. Also, on the 29th, by the Rev. H. N. Pharr, Mr. McDowell Woodside to Miss Cornelia Curry, of Mecklenburg.

**DIED.**  
In Iredell county, Mrs. Elizabeth Lackey, wife of Mr. Samuel Lackey, in the 47th year of her age.

**The Markets.**  
**Fayetteville, May 28.**—Cotton, 9 50 a 10; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 to 30.....United States bank notes, 60 to 64 per cent. premium: Bills on the North, 60 days 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. pre.

**Charleston, May 31.**—Upland cotton 8 a 11; whiskey, 23 to 25; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 28 to 29 cents; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; bees-wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 7 to 8 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. ditto.

**Camden, May 31.**—Cotton, middling to fair, 9 to 10 1/2; fair to good, 8 1/2 to 9; for very prime, 10 cents have been paid.

**To Gold Miners.**  
100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 18

### Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable Plantation in Rowan county, containing three hundred and twenty-one acres; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Allmand Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. RICHARD C. HOLMES. June 4th, 1828.

### Dying Establishment.

By Joseph Woodworth, who respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the House on Main Street, in said town, two doors east of the Court-House, formerly occupied by Jacob Krider, Esq. as a store; where he is prepared to carry on the

**Dying Business,** in all its various branches. Silks, Cottons, and Woollens, will be dyed any color that may be desired, and he will warrant his colors to stand. All kinds of Merchants' Goods will be dyed, and finished off as neat as when imported. Ladies' Dresses dyed by pattern or otherwise, any color. Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons, scoured and finished off in neat style. Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets dyed and finished equal to any in the United States. Mourning Dresses dyed and finished on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

The public are requested to patronize the subscriber's establishment. His utmost endeavors shall be exerted to give the most entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with any business in the above line.

**JOSEPH WOODWORTH.** Salisbury, June 3d, 1828. 3120

**State of North Carolina, Surry county.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Elisha Harrison, dec'd. the heirs of said Elisha Harrison are hereby notified to come forward (if any they are) and receive their distributive share of said estate, or it will be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN DEBRUSE, Adm'r. Rockford, 3d June, 1828.

**State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county.**  
JOSEPH WEIR, do hereby certify, that Miles Hill, Theodore Merrell, Thomas Gillespie and Jas. W. Tigert, those who were acting as Guard and who were accused of aiding me in getting out of the Jail in Charlotte, N. C. are innocent of the charge alleged against them, and that the above named had no agency in the transaction. Witness my hand and seal, JOSEPH WEIR. May 29th, 1828.

Wm. C. Means, R. Wallace, Geo. Fleming, J. L. Beard, C. S. C. G. W. Spears, G. M. Harris, Philip H. Moore, Jno. N. Spears.

**State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.**  
IN Equity: John Hinson, S. Hinson, and Mortimer Hinson, by their guardian, El Houl, vs. John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKenzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. 6w23 INO. D. HOKE, C. M. E.

### Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

**ROBERT MCKENZIE.** Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 161f

### Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

**THOMAS D. GIBBS, JOSEPH HANES, PETER SANER, JACOB SANER, MARTIN SANER.**

**May 23d, 1828.**  
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

### SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments. BENJAMIN FRALEY. Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 69

### State of North Carolina, Rowan county.

**SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, A. D. 1828:** Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver: Petition for Divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star for six weeks, that he be and appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition be heard ex parte.

Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1828. H. GILES, C. S. C. 6w23

### Cotton Yarn.

FOR Sale, Wholesale & Retail, SPUN COTTON, No. 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to [14] Salisbury, May 5, 1828. J. MURPHY, Agent.

### Drugs, Medicines, &c.

**E. WILLEY & CO.** At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N. C. HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Acid Muratic          | Almonds               |
| Nitric                | Pulegii               |
| Sulphuric             | Oil of Lavender       |
| Lemon                 | Cloves                |
| Acetic                | Rhodium               |
| Tartaric              | Castor                |
| Alcohol               | Sweet                 |
| Aloes                 | Sassafras             |
| Alum                  | Spike                 |
| Ethiops Mineral       | Rosemary              |
| Ammonia Carb.         | Cinnamon              |
| Liq. Vol.             | Hemlock               |
| Antimony Crude        | Tansy                 |
| Pulv.                 | Pip. Mt.              |
| Glass                 | Otto of Roses         |
| Arrow-Root Indian     | Opium Turkey          |
| Arsenic               | Oxide Bismuth         |
| Asphaltum             | Oxymel Squilla        |
| Assafoetida           | Ointments             |
| Anodyne Liq. of Hoff. | Pearlash              |
| Allspice              | Pearl barley          |
| Ether Sulphuric       | Pine Clay English     |
| Aqua Fortis           | Pepper Long           |
| Rosz                  | Cavanne               |
| Balsam Copaiva        | Black                 |
| Peruvian              | Pills Anderson's      |
| Tolutan               | Lee's                 |
| Barbadoes Tar.        | Hooper's              |
| Bacc. Juniperi.       | Pills Jacob's         |
| Borax                 | Comp. Assafo.         |
| Brimstone             | Rhubarb               |
| Camphor               | Precipitate Red       |
| Castor                | White                 |
| Cantharides           | Petrol Barbadiensis   |
| Creta Praeparata      | Poladelphus           |
| Calomel               | Phosphorus            |
| Cochineal             | Potash                |
| Corrosive Sublimate   | Potassae Sulphas      |
| Crocus Martis         | Pitch Burgunda        |
| Coccus Indicus        | Quassia Rasp'd        |
| Cubebz                | Quicksilver           |
| Cobolt or Fly Stone   | Quinine Sulphate      |
| Colocynth Pulv.       | Mixture               |
| Cloves                | Rad Rhei              |
| Chamomile Flowers     | Pulv.                 |
| Cinnamon Factitious   | Iris Flav.            |
| Cream Tartar          | Mezereon              |
| Conserve of Roses     | Scilla                |
| Cortex Cinnamon       | Zinzibar              |
| Peru Flav.            | ditto Pulv.           |
| Rub.                  | Valerian              |
| Aurant.               | Seneca                |
| Sassafras             | Anchusa               |
| Cascarilla            | Spigelia Marilandica  |
| Canella Alb.          | Angelica              |
| Cortex Mezereon       | Serpentaria Virga     |
| Simarouba             | Columbo               |
| Cornu Cervi Rasp'd    | Columbo Pulv.         |
| Dover's Powders       | Glycyrrhiza           |
| Extract of Bark       | Curcuma Longa         |
| Cicutae               | Galangal              |
| Henbane               | Gentian               |
| Jalap                 | Ginseng               |
| Belladonna            | Sarsaparilla          |
| Gentian               | Elecampane            |
| Liquorice             | Althea                |
| Catechu               | Colchicum             |
| Spruce                | Jalap Pulv.           |
| Liquorice do. rehid.  | Ipecacuanha Pulv.     |
| Essence of Bergamot   | Rosin White           |
| Cinnamon              | Yellow                |
| Lemon                 | Seed Anise            |
| Hemlock               | Sweet Fennel          |
| Peppermint            | White Mustard         |
| Tansy                 | Black ditto           |
| Winter Green          | Caraway               |
| Mustard               | Coriander             |
| Cardamom              | Sugar of Lead         |
| Emp. Veneris          | Sandford's Bark       |
| Elisir Purgative      | Sodae Sup. Carb.      |
| Vitriol               | Phosphas              |
| Emp. Adhaesivum       | Soda Powders          |
| Cantharides           | Seidlitz Powders      |
| Boborans              | Spermacei             |
| Hydragrysi            | Spirits of Nitre dule |
| Simplex               | of Wine               |
| Diachylon             | of Lavender Com.      |
| Mahy's                | of Turpentine         |
| Fol. Digitalis        | of Hartshorn          |
| Senna Alex.           | of Camphor            |
| Uva Ursi              | Sal. Epsom            |
| Juniperi Sabini       | Martis                |
| Flores Benzoin        | Glauber               |
| Martialis             | Rochell               |
| Zinci                 | Diureticus            |
| Sulphuris             | Tartar                |
| Ferri Carbonas        | Cheltenham            |
| Phosphas              | Nitre                 |
| Gum Ammoniac          | Ammoniac Ref.         |
| Arabic                | ditto Cruce           |
| Tragacanth            | Saffron Spanish       |
| Copal                 | American              |
| Elemi                 | Oiled                 |
| Guaicum               | Stirax Liquid         |
| Gamboge               | Calamite              |
| Elastic               | Tanni Pul.            |
| Aloes Soc.            | Tartar Emetic         |
| Benzoin               | Ammoniated            |
| Kino                  | Turpentine Venice     |
| Gum Shell Lac         | Tapioca               |
| Myrrh                 | Turner's Cerate       |
| Olibanum              | Tinct. Assafoetida    |
| Scammony              | Aloes c. Myrrh        |
| Thus                  | Cantharides           |
| Mastic                | Aloes                 |
| Galls Aleppo          | Peruvian Bark         |
| Hellebore Nig.        | Digitalis             |
| Alb.                  | Rhubarb               |
| Hive Syrup            | Cinnamon              |
| Isinglass             | Guaicum               |

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ipecacuanha       | Huxham's Bark     |
| Lapis Calaminaris | Iodine            |
| Lac Sulphur       | Colchicum         |
| Lunar Caustic     | Termeric          |
| Laudinum          | Capicum           |
| Lichen Islandicus | Serpentaria Virg. |
| Mace              | Muriate Steel     |
| Manna Flake       | Musk              |
| Magnesia Carb.    | Galls             |
| Calc.             | Valerian          |
| Musk              | Red Saunders      |
| Nutmegs           | Opium             |
| Nux Vomica        | Blood Root        |
| Oil Aniseed       | Vitriol White     |
| Croton            | Blue              |
| Worm Seed         | Wine, Antimonial. |

### PATENT MEDICINES.

Rogers' vegetable pulmonary detergent, for coughs, colds, and consumptions. Bateman's Drops. Goldfrey's Cordial. British Oil. Turlington's Balsam. Stoughton's Bitters. Aromatic ditto. Steer's Opodeldoc. Henry's Megnesia. Rogers' Vegetable Harlaem Oil, or Medicamentum.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Medicine chests         | Strewing Smalt          |
| Camel hair'd pencils    | Fine and coarse sponge  |
| Court plasters          | Pumice stone            |
| Gold leaf               | White leather skins     |
| Silver ditto            | Apoth. scales & weights |
| Gold Bronze             | Poland starch           |
| Silver ditto            | American ditto          |
| Copper ditto            | Twine                   |
| Hatter's bow strings    | Vanilla beans           |
| Black & red ink powder  | Tonqua ditto            |
| Liquid Ink              | White wax               |
| India ditto             | Yellow ditto            |
| Clark's indelible ditto | Bay ditto               |
| Perkins' ditto ditto    | Red sealing ditto       |
| Patent Lint             | White chalk             |
| Lampwicks               | Red ditto               |
| Lancet cases            | French ditto            |
| Com. Mortars & Pestles  | Cologne water           |
| Polishing Powders       | Antique oil             |
| Pill boxes              | Maccasar oil            |
| Tooth brushes           | Eye-stones              |
| Tooth powders           | Eye-water               |
| Pomatum                 | Rotten stone            |
| Fancy paper             | Lamp oil                |
| Swiss Glue              | Bole armenic            |
| Castile soap            | Tapers                  |
| Opium Turkey            | Lemon juice             |
| Naples ditto            | Hull's Trusess.         |
| Transparent soap        | Earthen Ware.           |
| Washball ditto          | 1 gal. cerate pots      |
| White ditto             | 1 qt. do. do.           |
| Cephalic snuff          | 1 pt. do. do.           |
| Macaboy ditto           | 1/2 do. do. do.         |
| Scotch ditto            | Gallopits assorted      |
| Snuff boxes             | Pill tiles              |

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| PAINTS, COLOURS, &c. | Black varnish     |
| White lead           | Copal varnish     |
| Red ditto            | Madder            |
| Black ditto          | Coppers           |
| Venetian red         | Turkey umber      |
| Spanish brown        | Chromic yellow    |
| Chromic green        | Chromic green     |
| Ivory black          | Yellow Ocre       |
| Yellow Ocre          | Crocus martis     |
| Flake white          | Paris white       |
| Rose pink            | Rose pink         |
| Cochineal            | Chinese vermilion |
| Prussian blue        | Figured ditto     |
| Spanish indigo       | American ditto    |

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| GLASS.                  | 1 do. do. do.       |
| 2 Gals. Specie Bottles  | 1 do. do. do.       |
| 1 do. do. do.           | 1 qt. salt mouth'd  |
| 1 do. do. do.           | 1 pt. do. do.       |
| 1 qt. do. do.           | 1/2 do. do. do.     |
| 1 pt. do. do.           | Graduating measures |
| 1/2 do. do. do.         | Phials assorted     |
| 1 gal. Tincture Bottles | Funnels             |
| 1 do. do. do.           | Nipple shells       |
| 1 qt. do. do.           | Breast pipes        |
| 1 pt. do. do.           | Bed urnals          |
| 1/2 do. do. do.         | Mortars and pestles |
| 6 oz. do. do.           | Pungent bottles     |
| 4 do. Tincture Bottles  | Retorts             |
| 2 do. do. do.           | Peg lamps           |

### 240,000 Acres of LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court-House in Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on the fourth Monday in June, it being the week of Haywood county court, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres of unimproved LAND, lying in said county, on the waters of French Broad, Tuckasege, Scott's creek and Oconalufey.

Also, on the third Monday in said month, at the court-house in Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, twenty five or thirty thousand acres of unimproved Land, lying in the county of Buncombe, on the waters of French Broad and Swannanoah.

Also, on the fourth Monday in July, at the court-house in Morganton, in the county of Burke, sixty or sixty-five thousand acres of unimproved land, lying in said county, on the waters of Toe, Elk, and Watauga Rivers. The sale will continue one week at each place, unless the lands should be sooner disposed of. The lands will be sold in tracts, containing from two hundred to one thousand acres.

Bonds will be required of purchasers payable on the first day of April, 1829, with interest from the day of sale; and the subscriber will enter into obligations to make a good and lawful title when the purchase money is paid, and not before.

The salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the abundance and excellence of the range, are equalled in few parts of the United States. Persons residing in the low and sickly countries, planters and graziers, would do well to attend the above sales, as good bargains may be had.

This part of North Carolina is the favourite summer retreat of the southern people. Any person or persons preferring to purchase at private sale, can be accommodated, by calling on the subscriber, who may be found at one of the above places. Should all the lands be disposed of during the weeks of sale, another sale may be expected shortly afterwards, or individuals may purchase privately.

**JOHN BROWN.** May 17, 1828. 313



## THE TARIFF LAW.

NO. XXXI.

An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties; that is to say:

**First.** On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling, one cent per pound.

**Second.** On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron in bars or bolts, a duty accordingly.

**Third.** On iron, in pigs, sixty-two and one-half cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

**Fourth.** On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, six cents per pound, and over number fourteen, ten cents per pound.

**Fifth.** On round iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to eight eightteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled for band iron, scroll iron, or easement rods, three and one-half cents per pound.

**Sixth.** On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares, of iron or steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steelvards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices, and screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, ten per cent, ad valorem, in addition to the present rates of duty.

**Seventh.** On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

**Eighth.** On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, three cents per pound; on lead shot, four cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, five cents per pound; on litharge, orange mineral, lead manufactured into pipes, and sugar of lead, five cents per pound.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted**, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on their importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in lieu of those now imposed by law.

**First.** On wool unmanufactured, four cents per pound; and also, in addition thereto, forty per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; from which time an additional ad valorem duty of five per cent, shall be imposed annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount to fifty per cent. And all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool.

**Second.** On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, (except carpets, blankets, worsted stuffs, goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, and be charged therewith with a duty of forty per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent, ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per square yard, shall pay fourteen cents per square yard.

**Third.** On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall be charged therewith with a duty of forty per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent, ad valorem.

**Fourth.** On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, shall be charged therewith with a duty of forty per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent, ad valorem.

**Fifth.** All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be charged therewith with a duty of forty per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent, ad valorem.

**Sixth.** On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent, ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of fifty per cent, ad valorem.

**Seventh.** On woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves and bindings, thirty-five per cent, ad valorem. On clothing ready made fifty per cent, ad valorem.

**Eighth.** On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpetings, seventy cents per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain or carpets or carpeting, forty cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, thirty-two cents per square yard. On all patent printed or painted floor cloths, fifty cents per yard. On oil cloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, twenty-five cents per square yard. On furniture oil cloth, fifteen cents per square yard. On floor matting made of flags or other materials, fifteen cents per square yard.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted**, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be

levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of the duty now imposed by law,

**First.** On unmanufactured hemp, for fifty-five dollars per ton, until the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time, five dollars per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton. On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and afterwards a duty of five cents per square yard.

**Second.** On unmanufactured flax, thirty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time an additional duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.

**Third.** On sail duck, nine cents per square yard; and, in addition thereto, one half cent yearly, until the same shall amount to twelve and a half cents per square yard.

**Fourth.** On molasses, ten cents per gallon.

**Fifth.** On all imported distilled spirits, fifteen cents per gallon, in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

**Sixth.** On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of thirty per cent, ad valorem; the additional duty of five per cent, to take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per cent, ad valorem.

**On indigo**, an addition duty of five cents the pound from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and from that time an additional duty of ten cents each year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents per pound.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted**, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the United States, from molasses; no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail ducks, less than fifty bolts, exported in any one ship or vessel, at any one time.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted**, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all window glass imported in plates or sheets, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty. On vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each one dollar and seventy-five cents per gross.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted**, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all imported roofing slates, not exceeding twelve inches in length, by six inches in width, four dollars per ton; on all such slates exceeding twelve, and not exceeding fourteen inches in length, five dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding fourteen and not exceeding sixteen inches in length, six dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen inches, and not exceeding eighteen inches in length, seven dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding eighteen, and not exceeding twenty inches in length, eight dollars per ton; on slates exceeding twenty inches, and not exceeding twenty-four inches in length, nine dollars per ton; and on all slates exceeding twenty-four inches in length, ten dollars per ton. And that, in lieu of the present duties, there be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty-three and a third per cent, ad valorem, on all imported ciphering slates.

**Sec. 7. And be it further enacted**, That all cotton cloths, whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens, imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per cent, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

**Sec. 8. And be it further enacted**, That, in all cases when the duty which now is, or hereafter may be, imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have

been imported into the United States, to be ascertained, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and of every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require: and all such goods, wares, and merchandises, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, if as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished. And to the value of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, so ascertained, there shall, in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an ad valorem duty, be added all charges, except insurance, and also twenty per centum on the said actual value and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn, or ten per cent, if from any other place or country: and the said ad valorem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof, at the time of purchase before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

**Sec. 9. And be it further enacted**, That, in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, herebefore stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by, or directed to be imposed or levied on, the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall, by ten per cent, exceed the invoice value thereof, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, if they had been invoiced at their real value, as aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, fifty per cent of the duty so imposed on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, when fairly invoiced: *Provided*, *Altho*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impose the said last mentioned duty of fifty per centum for a variance between the bonafide invoice of goods produced in the manner specified in the proviso to the eighth section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced: *And, further*, That the penalty of fifty per cent, imposed by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per cent, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

**Sec. 10. And be it further enacted**, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
Approved: 19 May, 1828.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

**ABSCONDED** from the subscriber, in the town of Salisbury, on the 21st of the present month, May, a negro fellow named Scipio: he is about 21 years old, between 5 feet 7 and 10 inches high: Scipio is a mulatto man, very likely; he carried off with him very few clothes; a pair of blue cassimere pantaloons, and a blue cassimere or black silk waistcoat, and a whitish coloured woollen round-about jacket, and probably one other shirt and waistcoat besides the one he wore off; and an old white fur hat. Scipio was raised in the county of Mecklenburg, Virginia, by Mr. Samuel L. Locket, and I expect he is aiming to get back there, or has obtained a free pass from some person and is trying to pass as a free man: The above reward will be given to any person who will confine him in jail, or deliver him to Mr. Hardie, or either of the Mr. Galeses, in the town of Salisbury: who are authorized to act as agents for me.

WILLIAM HICKS.  
May 23, 1828.

**State of North Carolina, Fredell County:**  
**SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Spring term, 1828.**  
Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered pro confesso.  
Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, Ck.  
Price adv. 82. 619

## POETRY.

The following lines are the production of Mr. Leggett, associate Editor of the New-York Merchants Telegraph, and author of "Leisure Hours at sea."

## RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,  
Earth's pleasures vanish fast;  
They melt in time's destroying tide,  
And cold are while they last:—  
But joys that from Religion flow,  
Like stars that gild the night,  
Amid the darkest gloom of woe,  
Shine forth with sweetest light.  
Religion's ray no clouds obscure,  
But o'er the Christian's soul  
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,  
Though tempests round him roll:  
His heart may break 'neath sorrows' stroke;  
But to its latest thrill,  
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,  
That ray will light it still.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.  
[The following happy lines on Mr. Randolph, are from the pen of a gentleman of Washington, and will no doubt be acceptable to our readers. They were written in 1823—4.]

MR. RANDOLPH.  
Of Randolph all will promptly say,  
He does not fear the face of Clay.  
With flashing eye and lofty mien,  
With classic tongue, and satire keen,  
With legs so thin, with hair so long,  
With frame so weak, with mind so strong,  
In form, in words, in voice, unique,  
Who does not love to hear him speak?

His Arab shaft who does not feel,  
That darts provoke the dreaded steel?  
And yet so still, so swift it flies,  
The foe, or ere he feels it, dies.  
He rises, and the busy hum  
Is hushed, e'en Beauty's self is dumb;  
And as his accents pierce the ear,  
Wit learns, and Wisdom stops to hear!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### INHABITANTS OF THE GLOBE.

The total number of the inhabitants of the globe is estimated at 632 millions; 172 millions in Europe, 330 millions in Asia, 70 millions in Africa, 40 millions in America, 20 millions in the Southern regions. Throughout the Universe, the births are rated at 23,407,407 a year; 63,130 a day; 2,672 an hour; 448 a minute, and 8 every moment. The deaths, 17,588, 236 a year; 50,927 a day; 2,122 an hour; 135 a minute, and 7 every moment. In Hungary, the family of John Rovin has furnished the most astonishing instance of longevity; the father lived 172 years; his wife 171; and they had been married 142 years, and the youngest of their children was 115 years of age. According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 59,393,500 souls. The increase has been one third in twenty years. They live in a great hive, but they must swarm sometime or other.

### LOCAL MEMORY.

Magliabechi the Florentine librarian, remembered every book, in every collection of which he had seen a library: he remembered the place of every book in every book-case. In regard to the books he had read, his memory was such, that in more than ten thousand volumes he could refer to the particular volume or page where any subject, argument, or suggestion was to be found, so that at last he was constantly referred to by learned men, as a kind of index to the stores of almost every library in Europe.

### Useful Hints relative to Bed-clothes, Mattresses, Cushions, &c.

The purity of feathers and wool employed for mattresses and cushions ought to be considered as a first object of salubrity. Animal emanations may, under many circumstances, be prejudicial to the health; but the danger is still greater, when the wool is impregnated with sweat, and the excrementitious parts of persons who have experienced putrid and contagious diseases. Bedclothes, and the wool of mattresses, therefore, cannot be too often beat, carded, cleaned, and washed. This is a caution which cannot be too often recommended.

It would be very easy in most situations, and very effectual, to fumigate them with muriatic gas.

**Quaker Meeting.**—A young girl from the country, lately on a visit to a Mr. H. a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one; none of the brethren being moved by the spirit to utter a syllable. When Mr. H. left the meeting house with his young friend he asked her—"How does thee like the meeting?" to which she pettishly replied, "Like it! why I can see no sense in it, to go and sit for whole hours together without speaking a word, it is enough to kill the devil!" "Yea, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we want."  
Penn. Argus.

## INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

These are, to the farmer and gardener, of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundred in a single day. Some little time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grew close to one of the writer's windows. After the eggs were hatched, from the roughness of the weather, or tenderness of the brood, the female chose not to leave the young. During this time, the male, with surprising industry, brought small insects, in the larva state, to the nest, but was not suffered to feed the nestlings. The female received the food, and divided it among her little charge. When the young had gained sufficient strength, the male was permitted to feed them; and from this time, both parents were mutually and incessantly, (by day) employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on a moderate calculation, to the number of about seven hundred in a day.

One great cause of the increase of many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends to the agriculturist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects, for they call the farmer and the gardener to their business, cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praise.

### THE WAY TO INSURE HEALTH.

1. *Rise Early.*—Walk or ride for an hour or two, then eat a hearty substantial breakfast. Let your other meals be moderate, and use exercise freely (by walking, skipping, or in any other way) before going to bed. This receipt has lately been recommended in strong terms by Sir Astley Cooper, and many others of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London. Its first direction is consistent with Franklin's well-known maxim—"Early to bed, and early to rise, will make a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Its last direction equally agrees with a well-known couplet—"After dinner, set awhile (i. e. a few minutes) after supper, walk a mile."

2. *Keep your feet warm* (i. e. by exercise;) your head cool, (i. e. by temperance;) and your body open (i. e. take great care to avoid costiveness.) This was the golden rule of Boerhaave, the greatest physician in modern, or probably in ancient times; who concluded his advice by saying something to this effect—"If people would only observe these plain, simple rules, and would avoid a current of air as they would an arrow, physicians would be altogether an useless class of beings."

3. *For Children.*—"Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air; and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail any thing. That is, milk is their best diet; they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors; and must be always allowed to sleep on till they waken of their own accord. And now, Mr. Editor, I challenge any medical man, or any other of your readers, be he who he may, to discover any reasonable objection to these plain simple rules, or to offer better. If he can, I shall set him down as a wise man, and a benefactor to the human race. Were they my own, it would be consummate arrogance to say this, but they are the deliberate recommendations of the ablest of men; and they are the obvious dictates of nature. Yours, E. P.—O. H.

### Progress of the Gospel among the Cherokees.

The last intelligence from Mr. Proctor, Missionary at Carmel, is very encouraging. His congregations are large. Three full Cherokees recently came the distance of 25 miles, to hear the gospel preached; they are candidates for admission to the church. Others are serious; many are anxious to have the Bible in Cherokee, or Cherokee Tracts. The Cherokee professors at Carmel and Hightower have formed Missionary Societies to send a missionary into the dark towns north of Carmel, to carry Bibles, Tracts, and Hymn Books.